

WEATHER FORECAST.
Increasing cloudiness to-day; to-morrow
unsettled with probably rain and warmer.
Highest temperature yesterday, 51; lowest, 36.
Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

Navy 2-1 Favorite
To Beat the Army
In To-day's Classic

Plenty of Money Offered on
Result of Clash at Polo
Grounds.

GALA SPIRIT PREVAILS

Mixed With Service Uni-
forms Are Pretty Gowned
Women by Thousands.

CADETS ARE DETERMINED

City's Hotels Are Crowded
With Notables Here for
Clash of Service Teams.

With the Army at the Astor, the Navy at the Commodore—and both Army and Navy and myriad adherents from all quarters of America scattered over the territory between headquarters, adding a pleasing dash of color to hotel and theatre assemblages, this was quite a gold braided metropolis last night. They're all here for the twenty-fourth football meeting of the service schools at the Polo Grounds at 2 o'clock this afternoon—and let us say that they are here for a good reason.

It ought to be quite a battle, that scrap in the lee of Cogan's bluff, and don't let anybody tell you that it's "in" for the Navy. In strategy, thrilling developments and technical qualities the contest is very likely to match the recent Big Three series. In physical force—trout-bait demonstration of the determination to win—the battle is certain to be the game of games of the great season which it will climax.

There was plenty of confidence at both the Astor and the Commodore last night among the Army and the Navy backers. And never in the history of Army-Navy games have there been crowds so full of every spirit as those which went in and out of the hotel lobbies throughout the evening.

Mixed with the uniforms of the Army and Navy and of the soldiers of other nations were pretty women by the thousands—more and prettier this year, it would seem, than ever before. No matter which way the game goes, the dining and dancing and singing will continue to-night with unabated vigor.

Notables Are Here.
Notables of every sort, whether directly interested in the Army and Navy or not, will be at the game. They include sportsmen from many lands, United States Senators, millionaires and a dozen other classifications. And on top of the hierarchy of last night the chief topic was the outcome of the game to-day.

The Vice-President and Mrs. Coolidge arrived late yesterday and are at the Belmont Hotel.

The lobby of the Hotel Astor, where the Army makes its headquarters, was so packed with second lieutenants, with generals and civilians, that it was next to impossible to get through. And at the Hotel Commodore, Navy headquarters, the same thing was true, except that the uniforms there were of commanders, lieutenant-commanders and every now and then an admiral.

Hotel registers indicated that men and women came from San Francisco, New Orleans, from Maine, from New Orleans and from every part of the country to see the game and to meet their friends. Many of the officers who had seen service together during the war were here yesterday and last night. There were dozens of small private parties in addition to the regular dinners and dances at the hotels. Army and Navy crowds were the most gorgeously garbed and beautiful women, according to those who have watched such things for years, who ever have showed themselves about the hotels.

All Large Hotels Filled.

Besides the Astor and Commodore, all the other larger hotels on both the East and West Sides were filled. The management refused to make reservations, and many had to wait for hours and take their chances of getting rooms. The Biltmore, Plaza, Ambassador, Buckle, Manhattan, St. Regis, Claridge, McAlpin, Waldorf, Pennsylvania—all were crowded to the limit.

Two floors at the Astor have been turned over to the Army squad. They have given a special dining room where they were served exactly the same food prescribed by the trainers. A place has been fitted up on the roof for the "Army mule," the mascot, who post-travels will make his appearance to-day.

New arrivals at the Astor include Brig.-Gen. Douglas MacArthur, Lieut. Col. Major Gen. David C. Shanks, Camp Dix; Major Gen. George C. Rickard, Camp Dix; Col. William D. Newell, Camp Knox; Col. Abraham C. Holt and party of guests from Fort Howard, Md.; Col. and Mrs. William W. C. Butler, Camp Dix; Col. and Mrs. Francis W. Clark, Washington, and Col. and Mrs. Thomas L. Brewer, Troy, N. Y. Also Col. Henry L. Newbold and family and Col. and Mrs. Charles E. Storer, Washington; Major Philip Hayes and Major Edmund L. Daley and family, West Point; Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Cushman, Wilmington, Del., and Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Whiteley, Hartford, Conn.

Reservations for Dance.
Additional reservations for the dinner and dance to-night at the Astor include Senator J. P. Aldrich, Norwich, N. Y.; Major Elmore B. Camp, Camp Dix; George B. Dairs, Hempstead, L. I.; George B. A. Matie, Plainfield, N. J.; John R. E. Kimball, Plainfield, N. J.; Robert E. Kimball, Plainfield, N. J.; P. N. Hully, Philadelphia; S. W. Cushman, New York.

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Ford May Start Ship
Line to South America

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Henry Ford is investigating facilities at Norfolk with a view to the establishment of a South American steamship line with Hampton Roads as its northern terminus.

Representatives of the manufacturer are making inquiries as to conditions at Norfolk, Newport News and Portsmouth. Purchase of a part of the steel fleet owned by the United Shipping Board is included in Mr. Ford's plans as soon as the board has fixed a price on the vessels. This will be done this month by a special committee of experts, and it is said that the price will be made attractive to present and prospective owners.

Mr. Ford has been in correspondence with interests at Portsmouth regarding a site for some sort of industrial plant in that city, and has promised that an investigation will be made.

BLACK HAND HOUNDS
SLAIN BOY'S FATHER

Varotta Unable to Get Job
Since Kidnapping, as Em-
ployers Fear Reprisal.

ANNE MORGAN AIDING HIM

Finally One Time Chauffeur,
Protected by Police, Sells
From Pushcart.

It was on an afternoon last May that five-year-old Giuseppe Varotta, playing in front of the tenement at 354 East Thirteenth street, was kidnapped. Three weeks later, after the police had searched everywhere and owned every clue, his body was washed ashore near Nyack. The kidnappers had drowned him in the Hudson.

After the burial Salvatore Varotta, father of the boy, gathered himself together and went back to work for his old job. Work was necessary, for there were three other children, and a fourth was soon to come. His former employers, for whom he had driven a truck four years, shook their heads. They were sorry, they said, but they couldn't take the chance. The Black Hand that had reached out and taken Varotta's boy might get to those who helped him. Somebody might blow up the place with a bomb. It distressed them, but they couldn't risk it.

Varotta has been looking for work ever since. In the beginning, when he started the search, a well-meaning friend told him to give another name, another address, when he asked for a job. Varotta tried it.

Help Given by Police.
"Never in my life before," he told a reporter for THE NEW YORK HERALD last night, "did I go to a garage, and he said, 'Well, I have a garage, and I give you my name, and I give you my mother's. I tell him I live in Eighty-sixth street. Then he asks for my chauffeur's license, and I give it to him. He looks at it, and get mad, and ask me am I a thief, that I don't tell him my right name. Then I ask him if he don't remember about my boy. He said, 'Oh, yes.' But he don't give me a job. He afraid too. 'That Black Hand' had a bad lot. I'm takin' no chances," he told me.

Varotta tried other places. He told the boss his name to begin with, but they all held off. They didn't want to be blown up some night.

He couldn't have struggled on if it hadn't been for the Social Service Bureau of Bellevue Hospital. Its members have been paying Varotta's rent. They have given him a card so that the new Varotta baby, who is named for little Giuseppe, would not go without milk.

Through the generosity of Miss Anne Morgan, who aided him when Adolph, the oldest boy, was terribly disfigured by the accident, the children have been living in the country—Adolph, who is ten, and Johnny, who is seven. Little Rose and the baby are with the mother. They have sent Varotta a picture of the youngsters, which he shows to everybody.

Has to Lie About Name.

And the police have helped. Capt. McNeill of the Fifth street station met Varotta in the street Thanksgiving Day, and asked him if he had found work yet. Varotta said he hadn't.

"Tell him what Varotta," said the captain, "you get hold of a pushcart, and get some vegetables—they won't cost much to start with—and you stand your cart right here on the corner. Nobody'll touch you. I'll see to that."

So yesterday Varotta sold potatoes. There's always a patrolman station at the kidnapping case, which have proved elusive, but Raffaele has not talked as it was thought he might.

THEY WERE ROBUST, BUT
CAUGHT IN GUN FIGHT
ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE

\$3,000 Loot From H. W.
Herbert's Home Is Recovered
From the Two Men.

HAVE BURGLAR OUTFIT

One of Culprits Is So Badly
Beaten He Has to Go
to Hospital.

MAY CLEAR UP 300 THEFTS

Good Detective Work, It Is Be-
lieved, Lands Chief in West
Side Robberies.

Detectives Maney and Cordes of the West Forty-seventh street station saw two men coming from the apartment of Justice Henry W. Herbert of the Court of Special Sessions, at 304 West Eighty-second street, late yesterday afternoon carrying suitcases and bundles of clothing. The detectives captured the two after a terrific fight at Riverside Drive and Eighty-second street.

Such a hard fight resulted that the detectives fired several shots, which aroused the neighborhood and caused so much excitement that the reserves of the West Sixty-eighth street station were sent for. The bandits had been subdued, however, when the reserves arrived.

One of the men under arrest, who gave his name as Eugene Metull of 342 West Forty-eighth street, is in Bellevue Hospital unconscious from the blows he received, and is suffering from spasmodic hiccupping induced by the blows dealt him by Detective Maney. His arrest is said by the police to be one of the most important of the department has made in recent months, as it is believed by the detectives to have successfully committed more than 500 daylight robberies in the last six months on the West Side between Fourteenth and 100th streets.

Arrested as Counterfeiter.
The other man, William Neely of the St. Paul Hotel at Columbus avenue and Sixty-sixth street, has been working with Metull only a few weeks, but he is now charged with counterfeiting. He was arrested on October 16 by Secret Service agents charged with counterfeiting.

Detectives Maney and Cordes have been searching for two weeks for the burglar who have been committing the many robberies on the West Side, particularly in the Forties. Yesterday they saw Neely and Metull talking at Broadway and Forty-ninth street. It appeared that the suspects resembled the descriptions of men who had been seen leaving apartment houses that had been robbed, so the two were upturned on a Broadway surface car and the detectives followed them.

Neely and Metull got off the car at Seventy-second street and the detectives followed them. They watched the two go into a half dozen apartment houses, but as they always came out empty-handed the detectives did not arrest them, preferring to get direct evidence.

Find the Door Jammed.
Finally the men went into the apartment house at 304 West Eighty-second street. Forty-five minutes later they came out. Metull carried a bundle of clothes and a bundle of clothing. Cordes chasing Neely and with Maney in pursuit, the two were caught in the door of the apartment house. The door of the apartment house had been jammed and the rooms ransacked. Last night Justice Herbert estimated at \$3,000 the value of the stolen goods. The value of the stolen goods was recovered by the police.

The detectives said that one of the largest burglaries committed by Neely and Metull occurred two weeks ago, when they entered the apartment occupied by Miss Sally Fields, Miss Florence O'Neill and Miss Eva Tangany at 219 West Eighty-sixth street and stole \$20,000 worth of clothing and jewelry. They are also accused of recently entering the apartment of Dr. Henry P. Bennett at 21 West Forty-ninth street, where they stole a large quantity of clothing and jewelry.

U. S. TROOPS RETURNING
WITH 82 GERMAN WIVES

Satchel Containing Latter's
Passports Disappears.

COMBLENZ, Nov. 25 (Associated Press).—Reduction in the American expeditionary force along the Rhine began today, when 11 officers and 600 enlisted men left for Antwerp to sail to-morrow for home on the transport Cantigny. They are due to reach Hoboken about December 1.

In addition to the soldiers there were three nurses, fifteen former service men and eighty-two wives of soldiers who were married in Germany. Eight of the wives carried babies.

A minute before the troop train left it was discovered that a satchel containing the passports of the eighty-two wives had disappeared. The authorities made arrangements for a search of the train between Coblenz and Antwerp in the hope of finding the satchel and avoiding complications with the American immigration officials when the Cantigny arrives in Hoboken.

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DR. LORENZ BESIEGED
AT FIRST CLINIC HERE
IN AID OF CRIPPLES

Viennese Surgeon Pre-
scribes for 125 Sufferers
From Deformities.

THROGS AT HOSPITAL

Many Distressing Cases Re-
sulted From Infantile
Paralysis Epidemic.

FINANCIAL HELP OFFERED

Scientist Finds That Present
Facilities Meet All His
Requirements.

A crippled, suffering multitude yesterday besieged the doors of New York's first public clinic to which Dr. Adolf Lorenz of Vienna had brought the boon of his wondrous skill.

The city seldom has seen so pathetic a muster as that of which the centre through all the morning hours was the Hospital for Deformities and Joint Diseases, at Madison avenue and 124th street. At one time the number of the afflicted and their friends who clamored at the gates was estimated at more than a thousand. Tortured bodies, shriveled limbs were in that throng, but eyes glazed with suffering were alight with the gleam of restored hope. This regiment of sorrow was recruited from all walks of life. There was no discrimination, for Dr. Lorenz is giving his best without money and without price.

In addition to demonstrating his skill at the clinic Dr. Lorenz gave an illustrated lecture in the afternoon before 600 New Jersey Physicians and nurses at the New Jersey State Board of Labor in Jersey City.

"Science Knows No Race."
"Don't be disturbed by my German accent," he said. "I will do my best to avoid it. Science should be above national hatred, because science knows no nationality. So far as medical science is concerned it knows no race, creed or nationality. War and medical science are incompatible."

Scores of patients were driven to the doors of the hospital in Madison avenue in costly limousines, which stood parked about the hospital until those whom they had brought had learned the verdict of science that they should either with despair or gladness, but there were hundreds of others, poor, puny, wasted little waifs who were borne tenderly in mother arms. Several came fastened down to metallic stretchers, clasped closely to their breasts by father, mother or brother, who begged passage through the milling throng. Babies with useless, distorted limbs swathed in ragged shawls, older children whose fleshless calves swung pathetically over the fronts of baby carriages, who were trailed and pushed by stronger hands; men and women, boys and girls limping painfully or hobbling on crutches; others borne stolidly in their own arms, as if they were possessed of the grim procession—and seemed to come ceaselessly, not in groups, but in scores.

Before 6 o'clock in the morning Dr. Henry W. Preussner, medical director of the institution, had to telephone to the East 124th street station for police reserves and reinforcements to prevent the mob of patients from breaking in. The police were sent in to keep the patients from breaking in. The police were sent in to keep the patients from breaking in.

Dr. Lorenz was on his feet continuously for five hours, pausing for neither rest nor food. Within that period he performed one operation and personally examined and prescribed treatment for 125 other cases, on some of which he was called in later in the day. Into the clinical building the patients were admitted in batches of twenty at a time. And from that moment they were under the doctor's hand, by a smoothly working system. At 10:30 the hospital doors had to be closed for the day.

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Continued on Page Seven.

PEKIN WINS AGAINST
FOREIGN TRIBUNALS

Dr. Chung's Arguments Gain
Favorable Action—Changes
Will Be Made Slowly.

POST OFFICES UNDER FIRE

Principle of Abolishing Extra-
territoriality in China Is
Definitely Accepted.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—The nine Powers considering the Far Eastern question at the Washington conference to-day took the first important step in dealing with China's foreign relations. This was in the direction of removing extraterritoriality from the Chinese system.

A subcommittee was appointed to examine the facts so that an intelligent decision may be reached.

The nations have agreed in principle that the time has come when the elimination of extraterritoriality must be undertaken. Having agreed to this in principle, there remains the decision on when and how this shall be done.

Another important development in the Chinese situation was acknowledged on the part of spokesmen from the American delegation, that the fourth point in the Root proposal does not preclude the discussion of past events in China and the way is opened for publication of the secret agreements concerning China, which the Chinese delegation is urging.

Want Own Postal System.

In addition to discussing the question of extraterritoriality the committee of delegates listened to an argument presented by Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister in Washington, advocating the abolition of foreign post offices in China.

China's case in favor of the removal of extraterritoriality was presented by Dr. Chung-Hui Wang, Chief Justice of China.

Dr. Sze made an exhaustive argument in favor of the abolition of the foreign post offices in China. The committee discussed Dr. Sze's proposal, and the subject was discussed from all of its various angles behind the closed doors.

The Chinese are understood to be reasonable in presenting their demand and are not insisting that the system of foreign jurisdiction now in existence be abolished at once. They would probably be the first to object to such drastic action. Acceptance of the principle of abolition is what they want now and are suggesting a plan which would eliminate the system after a definite number of years.

Foreign Courts Began in 1844.

The extraterritorial system was established by a treaty with the United States in 1844 and later by similar treaties with other foreign Powers.

Dr. Chung, presenting the case of China, said: "Extraterritorial rights were granted at a time when there were only five treaty ports. That is, places where foreigners could trade and reside. Now there are fifty such places and an equal number of places open to foreign trade on the coast of China. This means an ever increasing number of persons within her territory over whom she is almost powerless. This anomalous condition has become a serious problem with which the Chinese government is confronted and if the impairment of the territorial and administrative integrity of China is not to be continued the matter demands immediate solution. I should like to point out a few of the serious objections to the extraterritorial system. In the first place, it is a derogation of China's sovereign rights and is regarded by the Chinese people as a national humiliation."

"There is a multiplicity of courts in one and the same locality and the interference of such courts has given rise to a legal situation which is perplexing both to the trained lawyer and to the layman."

"The disadvantages arising from the uncertainty of the law. The general rule is that the law to be applied in a given case is the law of the defendant's nationality, and so in a commercial dispute between a Chinese and a foreigner, the rights and liabilities of the parties vary according as X sues Y or Y sues X first."

Ends of Justice Hampered.

"When causes of action, civil or criminal, arise in which foreigners are defendants, it is necessary for judicial action that they shall be carried to the nearest consular court, which may be many miles away, and so it often happens that it is practically impossible to obtain the attendance of the necessary witnesses or to produce other necessary evidence."

"Finally, it is a further disadvantage to the Chinese that foreign courts in China under cover of extraterritorial claim immunity from local taxes and excises which the Chinese are required to pay. Mr. Robert Hart, who worked and lived in China for many years, has this to say: 'The extra territoriality stipulation may have relieved the native official of some troublesome duties, but it has always been felt to be offensive and insulting to the Chinese.'"

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THE PLAZA—Sunday Dinner Musicals in the new Terrace Restaurant. Special dinner, \$5.00 per cover.—Ad.

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ABOLISH ALIEN COURTS IN CHINA;
ANNA WORLD PARLEY HOPE OF U. S.;
ARMS AGREEMENTS MAY BE IN NOTES

Will Call New, Larger Conference
Before Long to Include Germany

FORECAST IS GIVEN

American Officials Con-
fident Conference Will
Remove Obstacles
to Peace.

TO ADJUST RIVALRIES

Decisions Reached Probably
Will Not Take Form of
Treaties.

MADISON SET PRECEDENT

International Court and Par-
leys With All Nations En-
visaged in Future.

BY LOUIS SEIBOLD.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—Officials fully competent to reflect the opinions of the Administration regarding the progress of international events in Washington to-day gave me a most comprehensive view of the trend of thought and activities of the Administration's representatives who are striving to create a better understanding in world affairs.

The most important revelation in this connection was the expression of hope that a successful conclusion of the pending conference may result in annual gathering of nations for the discussion and adjustment of world problems, to which shall be invited not only Germany but such of the smaller nations as may require the advice and assistance of the more influential Powers.

Officials of this Government are confident that the deliberations of the conference will effectively sweep aside some obstacles to permanent peace and prosperity. Pessimistic predictions, intriguing of representatives of foreign nations still adhering to obsolete forms of diplomacy, the criticisms of foreign and domestic carpers, while regarded as natural and interesting consequences of the situation, have not destroyed the Administration's confidence of success in the slightest degree.

Will Not Join in Disputes.

The Administration's spokesmen have expressed the belief that national rivalries, unfriendly expressions and competitions for advantages of material, diplomatic, economic and military character will not finally interfere with the programme for that correction of existing evils which is demanded by public opinion throughout the world. Representatives of the Government went even further than this in making it entirely clear that the representatives of the United States in the international conference will not become a party to any dispute between other countries.

Leading Officials of the Government

In discussing the probable form of the agreements reached by the conference any further belief that these will be informal in character and not reduced to the terms of international treaties. This view, of course, may be changed. The present policy favored by the officials of this country is predicated on the sincere conviction that the United States "is dealing with reputable nations whose word is as acceptable as bonds guaranteed by the participating Governments themselves."

Commenting on speculation as to

the permanent results of any agreements reached at the Washington conference, spokesmen for the Administration admitted the probability of the establishment of an international court of justice, which President Harding has endorsed on more than one occasion.

Keeping Within the Law.

Law authorities of the Government pointed out to-night the possible methods of reaching formal agreements with other nations without incurring the risk of violating the letter or spirit of constitutional prohibitions. They cited an agreement negotiated through the exchange of notes by the United States with foreign Powers regarding shipping on the great lakes which was signed by President Madison in 1817, ratified by the Senate the same year and proclaimed in the following year.

This precedent may be followed in the treatment of the present situation, although President Harding and the American delegates will not definitely say so. In any event it is clearly the purpose of the executive branch of the Government to confer with the Senate regarding the form that agreements may take.

Contrasted with pessimistic predictions by a few participants of the conference and most of the unofficial observers was the impressive progress made to-day toward solution of difficulties in the Far East. The Far East committee of the conference began the task of allocating to subordinate bodies specific reforms intended to rehabilitate China as

TO GAUGE OPINION
ON VIPER WEAPONS

Advisory Committee Plans to
Obtain Quickly Sentiment
of People.

FROM PRESS OF COUNTRY

Senators Generally Condemn
Outlaw Agencies and Would
Ban Use in War.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 25.—William Boyce Thompson, on behalf of the American Advisory Committee, to-day arranged, at a meeting of the sub-committee on general information, of which he is chairman, to obtain quickly and accurately the sentiment of the American people on all questions now before the Conference on Limitation of Armament or which may hereafter be brought before it.

One of the most important matters now before the conference and the American Advisory Committee is the proposal to outlaw in future such viper weapons as the submarine, poison gas and bomb dropping airplanes. Under the plan devised by Mr. Thompson, public sentiment against these weapons, which has been manifesting itself all over the country, will be accurately measured, and the American delegation at the arms conference will be apprised of its full force.

To Learn Popular Will.

After the meeting of his subcommittee to-day Mr. Thompson issued the following official statement: So many inquiries have been made regarding the work of the committee on general information in connection with the arms conference that Senator Sutherland, chairman of the advisory committee, of which Mr. Thompson is a member, has decided to call a public hearing on this subject. The hearing will be held at the State Department on Monday, November 27, at 10 o'clock. It will be open to the public and will be held in the Senate Chamber. The committee will be glad to receive suggestions from the public as to the form that the hearing should take.

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